

Philosophical Society to Hear Mitchell on "Some Aspects Of Modern Drama" Tonight

New English and Dramatics Lecturer is Keen Student of Stage; Says Great Wealth of Dramatic Talent in Canada

GIVES INTERVIEW

By Tom Mason

Following its program of presenting prominent speakers to deal with the different aspects of modern life, the Philosophical Society will have as its speaker Wednesday in Convocation Hall, Mr. R. E. Mitchell of the English department, who will speak on "Some Aspects of the Modern Drama." Mr. Mitchell will deal with the development of drama and the technique of direction; he will also speak at some length on the prospects of Canadian drama. A teacher of English and Dramatics at the University, he is here for the first time this year. He is a keen student of the stage, and intends to spend the Christmas vacation in New York, where he will catch up with the current productions.

In an interview Monday Mr. Mitchell told a Gateway representative that there is a great wealth of natural dramatic talent in Canada, but that it is largely untrained. "It is not only the actors and actresses who must be trained," he said, "but also the audiences." Audiences are very unappreciative, claimed Mr. Mitchell. "Many plays which are popular in New York would be wholly unappreciated here, because people here have not been trained to appreciate them." With regard to the competition between the legitimate theatre and moving pictures, Mr. Mitchell said that he believed that the moving picture attracted more patrons because they were cheaper. "A person can see almost any moving picture for twenty-five cents, but very few plays can be seen for this price. I believe that if plays were equally inexpensive they would be equally popular." He cited the popularity of the plays put on in New York by the W.P.A. projects, at low admission prices, to support his argument. Possibly another reason for the undoubtedly larger favor which the moving pictures enjoy over the stage lies in the fact that at a play on the legitimate stage the audience has to do its own thinking, whereas at the "moving picture" it is done for it, Mr. Mitchell thought. With regard to the calibre of the acting of screen stars, Mr. Mitchell said that he thought they did astoundingly well considering the difficulties they had to surmount. He wished, however, that they would either leave Shakespeare alone or else learn to do him well. "Shakespeare is written as though aimed at the movies," he said. "That may seem a startling statement; but the rapid and radical change of scene in his plays are much more suited to the screen than to the stage."

Modern drama has improved remarkably since the Victorian age. People are no longer satisfied with the old-fashioned backdrop with furniture painted on it; they demand more reality. They do not, however, like the reaction that came immediately after the going of the backdrop, which resulted in the stage being hopelessly cluttered up with furniture. "We laugh at the dramatic efforts of our fathers," said Mr. Mitchell, "but it is quite possible that our descendants will find our drama just as comical as we find the melodramas of a generation ago." He does not think that any modern dramatist approach Shakespeare because their work is uneven; at times, however, they reach heights of brilliance. "I would rather have a writer whose work is uneven, but who occasionally achieves great things, than one whose writing is smooth and even but lacking in dramatic qualities." Mr. Mitchell considered "Street Scene" one of the finest examples of modern drama at its best. "It is a true picture of life today, told in the language of today," he said. Asked for his opinion of a playwright who is considered by many as a present-day Shakespeare, Maxwell Anderson, Mr. Mitchell said: "Anderson is too pretentious to be a great playwright. His writing is a fusty attempt to write in the verse of other days. It gives me the same impression as coffee houses in the United States, which are built as imitations of old English inns."

Shakespeare to Last

Coming eventually to the question which ever reviewer asks every dramatic authority, we asked: "Do you think Shakespeare's popularity will last?" "Well," answered Mr. Mitchell with a flashing smile, "it has survived from his day to this, so I don't think there is much danger of it expiring during our time." Shakespeare is the big money-maker on Broadway, where "Julius Caesar" is drawing capacity houses, and he is also the big money-maker in this city when people here have an opportunity to see his plays performed. Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" also drew well on Broadway despite the fact that it is very difficult to put on.

"New York is the centre of the modern drama," Mr. Mitchell continued. "London has very little to offer; in fact, its efforts are very poor." He felt that it is to New York we must look for the further development of the English drama.

Young, slim, with a smile that flashes across his face like a beam of white light, Mr. Mitchell is a fascinating person to listen to. He informed The Gateway that the reason for some artists' great popularity lies in their vibrant personalities. If this be true, Mr. Mitchell will make a host of friends Wednesday night.

The lecture will start at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be 25c.



Wednesday, Dec. 1—
—Philosophy, Mr. Mitchell's Address, Convocation Hall.
—Tryouts for Festival Play, A-135, 4:30.
Thursday, Dec. 2—
—Philharmonic, Orchestra and Chorus, Convocation Hall, 7:30.
—Interface Debates, Arts Common, 8:00.

TO LONDON



Phyllis May Brewster
Who was announced Friday as I.O.D.E. Scholarship winner.

UNIVERSITY GRAD. IS SELECTED AS I.O.D.E. SCHOLAR

Miss Phyllis May Brewster Wins Scholarship to London University

London University will list among its students next fall one of the University of Alberta's most brilliant graduates. Phyllis May Brewster, at present residing in Vancouver, was chosen Friday at a meeting held at the University to be this year's recipient of the I. O. D. E. Scholarship.

Brilliant Scholastic Career

Winning this scholarship climaxes a scintillating academic career for Miss Brewster. Awarded by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, it entitles her to a year's free tuition at London University, and is worth \$1,400. In 1936 she received a bachelor of science degree in pharmacy. While at the University she won the University Women's Scholarship, and the Pharmaceutical Association's Scholarship in 1935, the Pharmaceutical Association's Gold Medal in 1936. She received her master of science degree from the University of Minnesota, where she was doing post-graduate work, in July, 1937. At London University Miss Brewster will try for her doctor of philosophy degree.

In winning the Daughters of the Empire overseas award this year, Miss Brewster was selected as the outstanding candidate from among University of Alberta graduates. Similar awards are made to outstanding students in each of the other Canadian provinces.

Basis of awarding the coveted scholarship is similar to that used in naming Rhodes scholars, it was reported. Successful candidates must have academic standing as well as favorable status in general deportment. Graduate students seek the award as means of obtaining advanced degrees from overseas institutions.

Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, President of the University of Alberta; A. E. Ottewill, Registrar; Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Edmonton; Provincial Chapter I.O.D.E.; Mrs. B. E. Canniff and Mrs. J. S. Anderson, both of Calgary, composed the committee of selection for this province. The committee met at the University Friday to make the award.

Miss Brewster was well known around the University, where her circle of friends was large. Her progress at the English University will be followed with keen interest on this campus.

Professors Advise Students

SASKATOON, Nov. 27 (W.P.U.).—The Sheaf issues of Friday, Nov. 19, and Friday, Nov. 26, carry a list of books which are recommended for student reading. Feeling that specialization for commercial reasons has prevented students from reading widely in various fields, Professors Basterfield, King, Simpson and Steinhauer have collaborated in drawing up six reading lists designed to guide those students who wish to widen their reading knowledge, and who are not at all sure where or with what to start. The lists are divided into six departments: American Literature, Foreign Literature, Science, English Literature, Social Science, and Philosophy, Psychology and Art.

UNIVERSITY CHRISTMAS FUND

Depots for Old Clothes:
1. Arts—Harry Lister's Office.
2. Athabasca—Office.
3. St. Joseph's—Office.
4. St. Stephen's—Office.
5. Overtown Students—Phone 22131, before Saturday, Dec. 4th.

Contributions will be Received by:
1. Cashier—Arts Building.
2. Athabasca House Committee.
3. St. Joseph's House Committee.
4. St. Stephen's House Committee.
5. Central Committee.

Men May Stop But We Go On Forever

While The Gateway continues to come out twice a week as usual, and plans are being made to produce the biggest and best Christmas issue in history, our editorial friends in the province of Manitoba, west of here, have quit cold until after Christmas. Yes, sir, frightened by the ominous shadow of academic requirements, the editor of The Manitoban and his cohorts have laid down their pens and are stepping out from the grind until after the plum pudding season. If we are permitted editorial comment on this page, we should say that The Manitobans are a bunch of sissies; but, of course, we are not permitted editorial comment, and thus we will not say anything of the sort. Perhaps we shall be able to persuade our circulation manager to send a Christmas Gateway to Manitoba so that the central Canadians may have something to read over the holidays.

TO OXFORD



Ralph Collins
Honors English Graduate, who is 1938 Alberta Rhodes Scholar.

TOPIC COMPLETED BY STUDY GROUP AT LAST MEETING

Survey of Dominion-Provincial Rights Completed

The final National Conference study group on this topic was held last Friday afternoon. Three students lead a very enlightening discussion.

Lorne Ingle was the first speaker. He introduced the subject in a general manner, outlining some of the important issues at stake. One of the most important of these issues is the increased demands by the provinces for increased rights from the Dominion.

There is great dissatisfaction under Confederation among the provinces in regard to the policies of the Dominion. This is especially noticeable in the West, and has given rise to the radical parties found in this region. "If we maintain Confederation greater centralization of power with the Dominion Government is needed."

Allen Bell continued the discussion, proposing several amendments to the constitution. He stated that in his opinion the Senate should be abolished. The Senate does not serve its purpose now, as it has gotten too unwieldy. He then went into the subject of power of veto that lies in the hands of the Federal house. In former times this power was seldom used, and then only on acts that were ultra vires. The general policy at the present time is to exercise this right as seldom as possible. Further amendments to the constitution are possible only in so far as equitable arrangements can be made with the provinces.

Mr. Levesque concluded the discussion with a survey of the problems in Quebec. He had several new suggestions to offer. He presented a new scheme for Dominion divisions. There would be British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. This is a division along religious, economic and geographical lines. There is a need for the abolition of the provincial legislative bodies. The control of the provinces could be vested in a council of about fifteen men, preferably the federal members of the province. This would materially lessen the cost of administration.

The movement in Quebec is not fascistic, as is pronounced by many people in the rest of Canada. Quebec only insist that the rights given to her at the time of Confederation be left in her hands. She will not stand for any interference in this matter.

Following these presentations there was a general discussion by the members of the study group. It was a very lively half-hour, with Mr. Levesque taking the brunt of the attack, for his views on the re-division of the provincial boundaries.

ENGINEERS LISTEN TO BRIDGES TALK BY MR. R. HARDY

Speaker Traces History of Bridge Building

Mr. R. Hardy, honorary president of the E.S.S., gave an interesting paper on "Bridges" to the regular Friday meeting of the Engineering students. He gave a general outline of the various bridge structures in use, both past and present. The old stone arch has been superseded by reinforced concrete and wood by steel.

The first stone arches were used by the Babylonians, and their use was continued through nearly all countries which reached any degree of civilization for many centuries—being still the most popular bridge for long spans until one hundred years ago. The stone arch bridges were very durable, and many examples still exist and are well preserved to the present day.

After the fall of Rome the art of bridge building was practiced by a special religious order of monks, whose task was to construct and maintain bridges.

One of the most famous of bridges was the London Bridge, it being one of the most romantic structures of all time. This bridge managed to survive fire and numerous collapses for some six hundred years—the little nursery ditty of "London Bridge is falling down" was literally true.

The analysis of rigid framed structures brought about the building of a new type of bridge—the most

Ralph Collins, Versatile As Student Athlete and Debater, Awarded Rhodes Scholarship

Honors English Student, Now at University of California, Will Go Into Residence at Oxford in October

WON IMPERIAL DEBATE

Saturday evening it was announced to The Gateway that the 1938 Alberta Rhodes Scholar was Ralph Collins. Mr. Collins, who was prominent about the University as a scholar, athlete, actor, and debater, is at present studying at Berkeley at the University of California. He spent the previous year at Harvard studying Roman history. While at the University, Mr. Collins won innumerable scholarships, prizes and medals; teamed with Mr. Bill Epstein, last year's I.O.D.E. scholar, he helped to defeat the visiting Imperial debaters from Oxford and Cambridge. His studies at Alberta were only the start of his University career, which promises to be as varied and widespread as his pre-college ramblings, which carried him from Eastern Canada through the United States to China and finally to Edmonton.

If the old adage be true that travel broadens the mind, this may have had some effect upon this year's Rhodes Scholar. He attended school first in Ontario, and then successively in Arkansas, Hollywood, China, where he attended the Pekin American School, and in Edmonton. High school training was gained at Fairfax High School in Hollywood and at Eastwood High in this city.

At the end of his Freshman year he was already taking his place among a select group of intellectuals. As well as having a general first-class standing, he captured the annual prize for English 2. There is no evidence that he took part in a great deal of extra-curricular activities in his Freshman year; he was undoubtedly taking time to get his bearings before branching out. In his Sophomore year, however, he took part in provincial and radio debates, and was a member of the cast of the winning inter-year play.

It was in his Junior year that he started to really branch out. In his momentous year he was a member of the debating executive, and paired with Bill Epstein won the McGoun Cup from a team of Saskatchewan debaters. He played interfac rugby and basketball. He was class secretary. He won the Elizabeth Imrie Scholarship and also the Priscilla Hammond Scholarship in English. Altogether this was quite a successful year. More scholarships came his way in his graduating year; the Alexander Cameron Rutherford Gold Medal in English and the Lloyd Hartnoll Bishop Memorial Fellowship in English literature came as more grist to his mill.

In 1935 he was a member of the debating team which gave the visiting Oxford and Cambridge team a decisive beating. In 1935 also he graduated with a bachelor of arts degree and honors in English. The following year, in 1936, he took his master's. Harvard was the next port of call for Mr. Collins, where he majored in a study of history. This year he is at the University of California, where he is specializing in history and Oriental languages.

He is the second graduate in the history of the University to receive the award; Robert Lloyd Fenerty of Calgary being the other one. The scholarship is usually given to an undergraduate student. He is also the only Alberta man to receive a scholarship to study with Alfred Zimmern, internationally known economist, for six months.

Collins will go into residence at Oxford this coming October. His scholarship entitles him to two years study at the famous English University; at the end of this time he may, if he so desires, apply for an extension of one year.

LARGE PROCEEDS OF HOUSE DANCE GO TO XMAS FUND

Record Crowd Spends Enjoyable Evening in Convocation Hall

Saturday night Convocation Hall became what might well have been termed a crowd between a shooting gallery and an exhibition midway. Professional "barkers," "houso-housy" experts and "Sam Slick" salesmen were right in their element. Bingo, cork shooting and dart throwing in an attempt to woo Lady Luck were, however, minor diversions. Dancing formed the main drawing card.

Joe Chamberlain and his Varsity orchestra did their best to cope with the din—at times, it is to be feared, unsuccessfully. A welcome diversion came as free coca-cola was served.

The proceeds of the dance go to the Students' Christmas Fund Committee, who are endeavoring to raise the \$500 to assist 12 needy districts this Christmas. The fine support given by the students to the worthy cause has been greatly appreciated by the committee. The \$140 raised constitutes a substantial step towards their objective, but don't forget any donations will be gratefully received.

Archie McEwen, chairman of the committee, stressed the need for old clothing. An extensive campaign is being carried out this week to secure all contributions. If you have anything to add, call 22131 and it will be called for.

Trials of a Fresh "Esquire" Med Student

There is at least one Freshman Med who feels that "there just ain't no justice." It's bad enough to be roasted in the columns of The Gateway as one who had to purchase queer headwear in order to hide his even queerer face; but when a fellow loves his hat enough to go through all that, and then some unmentionable dirty name of a so-and-so pinches it—well, words become meaningless. Anyway, if you see a nice blue Homburg adorning the head of a swaggering Engineer it probably used to belong to a forlorn little Freshman Med—that is, if it doesn't belong to the Engineer.

NEW SERVICE WILL AID STUDENTS TO FIND EMPLOYMENT

Students Most Suitable For Available Positions Will Be Sought

Instituting a new service for graduating students of the University, Dr. W. A. R. Kerr has obtained permission from the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors for the establishment of an Appointments Board, whose duty it will be to seek placements for graduating students and act as an intermediary between employers and the students.

In the past requests have been made to the University for certain students in various faculties to fill positions in leading Canadian and American firms. In the future these requests will go to the Appointments Board, who will seek out the student most fitted for the position, thus avoiding any embarrassment for either the employer or the student. In the past, some selections have been made that have not been entirely satisfactory, the result being a hardship on the appointee, reflecting on his work.

This difficulty will be overcome in the future, making it possible to give the employers the greatest amount of satisfaction, as well as building up outside connections for students seeking employment upon graduation.

The personnel of the board has not yet been selected, but will be completed in the near future.

VARSITY RINK TEN YEARS OLD TODAY

December 1 is a red-letter day on the student calendar, for it is the tenth anniversary of the opening of the University covered arena. There was a time when students had to endure the hardships of the open air to enjoy skating and hockey, retreating only in extremes of temperature to the old South Side arena. Mark Levey, President of the Students' Union in the 1924-25 term, saw the disadvantages and financial loss of that system, and proposed the erection of a covered rink. A committee was formed to consider the feasibility of such a project, and a petition was subsequently placed before the Students' Union. Dr. Hardy was elected permanent chairman of the committee, and was ably assisted by Jack Marshall and Mr. A. West. A "Covered Rink Fund" was started, and with donations from various campus organizations, \$1,000 from Rt. Hon. Mr. R. B. Bennett and additional sums from various firms, about \$3,000 was raised. The committee was authorized to proceed with estimates for the building. A loan was negotiated from the Provincial Government of \$20,000 to be repaid in 20 years. Under the supervision of Prof. C. S. Burgess, architect, and Profs. Ivo Morrison and Webb, engineers, the present structure was erected and was officially opened on Dec. 1, 1927. By skillful management and payments by the students, the government loan was repaid in eight years.

The benefits of this institution to the students is beyond question, and a vote of thanks to all those who worked so unflinchingly towards its achievement will never be amiss. A feature of the rink's program in past years has been the Skating Club Carnival. Hockey is, of course, the major attraction, and as many as 1,800 people have jammed their way into the arena to witness playoff matches.

THE GATEWAY



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"IS EAST STILL WEST?"

While the delegates to the Brussels Conference were reclining as only conference delegates can, the Asiatic correspondent of the New York Times last week-end flashed home this message:

"Japan, her arms victorious and her banner of the rising sun floating over a score of newly conquered Chinese cities, is probably about to face the world with a fait accompli. For smashing victories of Japanese armies during the past two weeks have made the final accomplishment of avowed Japanese aims in China a matter, possibly, of weeks, and have undoubtedly brought the end of the undeclared Eastern war much nearer."

Meanwhile the Brussels Conference, summoned under the Nine-Power treaty to do something about Japan's invasion of China, has become a "bathetic" tea-party, with no concrete results to show except a proof of the proposition that a conference is a group of highly intelligent persons who individually can decide nothing and who, collectively, are able to decide that nothing can be done.

After almost two weeks' deliberation that august body (representatives of the world's most powerful nations, joint guarantors of China's territorial integrity) has with diplomatic debate passed a fatuous resolution blaming Japan!

The meeting has harmed the principle of collective security. It has proved once again, and most efficiently, that there is no effective machinery for collective security. Typical newspaper criticism adopts this vein:

"With rearmament on a huge scale going on all over the world, the Brussels meeting throws light on the sad fact that in the two decades since the World War nothing efficacious has been done to prevent war. It is no use trying to blame one nation or another. The truth is that all the big powers are to blame. They have the power to stop war, but they have not chosen to use that power for the purpose of international co-operation to preserve peace."

"There was the League of Nations, the World Court, the Kellogg pact, the Nine-Power treaty and all the rest. And it all has gone into the ash can. Nationalists in all countries can make out eloquent cases for not subjugating national prerogatives. And that ought to be all right, since all countries have taken part. But after all the 110 per cent. patriotic speeches have been made, the fact remains that nothing has been done to prevent war."

But we probably are not justified in concluding that abortive world efforts at constraining Japan are merely another assault upon the tail-feathers of the Dove of Peace. Experienced Oriental observers contemplate the eclipse of the white man's supremacy in the Far East. Our continual disregard of treaty obligations has cost us dearly.

Says Clayton Hamilton: "The saddest, and most tragic fact for contemplation is that, whatever may be the immediate outcome or the ultimate adjustment of the current warfare between Japan and China, the greatest loss must necessarily be borne by us—the white people of the world. Is this the beginning of the end of the white man's dominance of the Pacific? Is this the beginning of the end of the prestige of the world-engirdling British Empire? The yellow men are seething to the surface because the white men have lost face."

"For centuries we have sent to the Orient our emissaries, military and commercial and religious, to propagate the legends of our superior efficiency and superior morality. For better or for worse, we succeeded in establishing a superstition that this was primarily a white man's world. But the clever and acquisitive statesmen of Nippon have latterly perceived that our professions of morality are merely cynical and hypocritical."

CASSEROLE

By Roy McKenzie

"You are drinking far too much; you will have to give it up," the doctor told the inebriate.

"Well," he replied, "and what am I to tell my wife what's the matter with me?"

"Tell her you are suffering from syncope. That will satisfy her."

But the wife was so mystified that she looked up "syncope" in the dictionary. This is what she found: "Irregular movement from bar to bar."

The fellow who never knew that there was anything to a chicken but the neck certainly got his eyes opened when he grew up.

The railway coach was crowded as a young man opened the door and asked sarcastically: "Is this Noah's Ark?"

"Yes," replied one of the passengers, "we are all here except the ass. Come in."

"I don't see why they released this picture. The acting is bad, and I can't make head or tail of the story."

"Quiet, stupid! This is the newsreel."

"Pal, there are certain things which you should try to keep under your hat."

"What are they?"

"Why, uh, I really couldn't say, but a couple of them are crawling down your neck."

Ninety-nine per cent. of the co-ed graduates of the University of Illinois have secured husbands, the latest figures show. As man-getters, they rank 11.7 per cent. higher than the Canadian Mounties.

Mandy—Yo'-all means to tell me dat big, tough rivah boy reposed marriage to yo' las' night, Dinah? What did yo' tell him?

Dinah—Wal, at first Ah was gwine assest him, Mandy, but he done regusted me so much when he busted me one on the jaw, dat Ah was forced to decline."

"They have now decided—as a manifest decree of destiny—that the time has been appointed to beat us at our own game. They have decided to teach this new doctrine to their multitudinous yellow neighbors, the Chinese, even though they can devise no other means of doing so than by wanton slaughter of the very people whom they hope to regiment in future as their adherents and allies. But, whatever may be the outcome of the current struggle, the white man has lost face forever in the Orient. The rays of the rising sun are yellow."

DOUBLE FEATURES

One day a newspaperman and a real estate broker went to the movies. For four and one-half hours they writhed in their seats while a double feature program composed of two fourth-rate "quickies" dragged its weary length along. When at last they stumbled out to the street they said in unison: "Well, why don't we do something?"

They did something. They formed the Anti-Movie Double Feature League of America, an organization which boycotts and pickets theatres showing double feature bills. So rapidly has the idea spread that there are now branches in ten states and a national demonstration will be held shortly. If the membership of the League continues to increase as rapidly as it has been, double features are doomed in the United States.

Another day a publicity man and a civil engineer went to the movies. There was only one feature, and it was quit good, so they were feeling a little sentimental when the hero clasped his beloved and the music went up. Suddenly, however, there flashed on the screen "Use Nostrum and Co.'s pink pills for Palsied People." It was like a dash of cold water. They resolved to do something, too.

They formed the Society for the Booming of Commercial Advertisements in Motion Picture Theatres. The Society has held a number of theatre parties with great success. If the ads do not disappear the first time they invariably do the second. It also is forming branches in other cities.

We believe that there is need for local chapters of both these worthy organizations in Alberta. The response which these men received has shown that all the long-suffering public needs is leaders.

LEAVE HOSES ALONE

On this page is printed a letter from the fire department pointing out how dangerous a fire in one of the University buildings might prove on account of the shortage of hoses in the buildings. The reason we have not enough hoses is that a number of them are overtaken being dried after the "Med-Engineer" battle. Not only is this very serious, but in the event of a fire occurring, it is very doubtful if the University could collect its insurance, because it is a condition of the policy that adequate fire-fighting equipment be maintained on the premises at all times.

Recently The Gateway published several letters from Medical students and Engineers charging that the University authorities were overcharging members of those faculties for damages done at the annual "fight." The truth of the matter is that the students do not nearly pay for the damage suffered by the buildings. Water, seeping into the walls and foundations, causes expensive trouble years later.

The University is not wealthy, and there are much more productive ways of spending what money it has than for damages which could be avoided if the undergraduates would co-operate.

FROM THE GALLERY

By "M" and "H"

ONE of the greatest safeguards that our democracy has is our courts of law presided over by an independent judiciary. This has meant that the acts of governments can receive impartial review, and if those governments have gone beyond their powers, they can be checked. It has meant also that the individual is sure that if he has need of justice, his case will be heard and proper remedy given.

SAFEGUARDS OF DEMOCRACY

To keep these courts free of outside influence and to prevent them from becoming hand-maidens of influential organizations or individuals their proceedings are always open to inspection on the part of the public, their decisions are made available to all, the public is allowed to sit in the court while trials and investigations are under way.

OPEN TO INSPECTION

Society has found this system of justice indispensable in the regulation and control of all its varied activities, and especially so in safeguarding the community from those who offend against the community.

WHY the foregoing? Merely to point out the guarantees we have in everyday life that each and every man may have an independent hearing, that organizations themselves must live within the law, that no one shall be punished without fair trial.

WITHIN THE LAW

The solons of our University a number of years ago, set up a Student Enforcement Committee, or more properly called the "Constitutional Enforcement Committee," which is responsible for the enforcement and administration of justice.

CONSTITUTIONAL ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

taken to definitely avoid any similar occurrence.

Thanking you.

Yours very truly,
J. BOOTH,
Fire Marshal.

Dear Mr. Editor:

In regard to the film entitled "Tzar to Lenin," shown recently to the National Film Society, I would like to make a few comments. It was of great interest to have this film shown on the campus, as it portrayed in chronological order the sequence of events that took place in Russia from 1914-1920. The students of today can be regarded as a post-war generation, who have only a second-hand knowledge of the grim years of the war. For this reason the film presented has some educational value, but it would have commanded far greater respect had the commentator been unbiased.

If I am allowed some space I would like to bring to the notice of the readers of The Gateway a few facts which were omitted by the producers, either on account of their ignorance or because of some purpose in view.

The Russian revolution, whatever its final outcome, will have a tremendous influence on the world's history. I think we will all agree that its repercussions have already been felt throughout the world, and it is for this reason that the public should have some knowledge of both sides of the question.

The producers of the film suggested that the war was started because the Czar had a big standing army to play with. They failed to point out that the war was commenced in defence of Serbia (now Yugo-Slavia). Serbia has not forgotten that fact, and at present it is one of the few nations of the world that has not recognized the Bolshevik government, as a gesture to the memory of those who have fought and have perished for her. The commentator was quick to discuss the faults of the Czarist government and of the High Army command, but he did not point out that the Russian front extended from the Baltic to the Baltic Sea and that there was another army against the Turks fighting in Caucasasia. He failed to comment on the difficulties

(Continued on Page 6)

FOR THE JUNIOR PROM

VETERAN TAXI

ALL NEW HEATED DE LUXE SEDANS

PHONE 27535 RATES 50c UP

Theatre Directory---

CAPITOL THEATRE, now till Friday—Jeanette MacDonald in "The Firefly."

STRAND THEATRE, Wed., Thurs., Fri., Dec. 1, 2, 3—Marlene Dietrich in "Angel" and Mary Livingstone in "This Way, Please."

EMPRESS THEATRE, Thurs., Fri., Sat., Dec. 2, 3, 4—Dorothy Wilson in "Speed to Spare" and Bob Livingston in "Gunsmoke Ranch."

PRINCESS THEATRE, Thurs., Fri., Sat., Dec. 2, 3, 4—Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous."

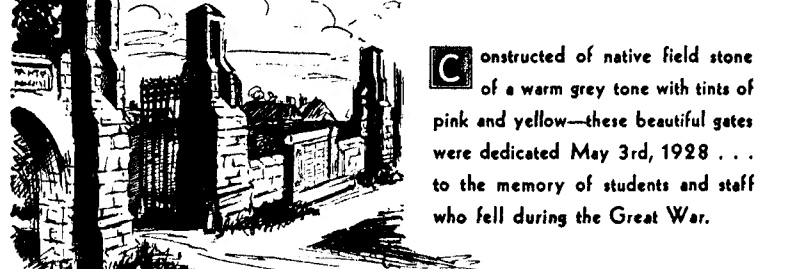
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...The Commentator...

Had your Commentator not neglected his education, the bare factual bones of this column might sometimes have been clothed with the grace of English literature, as all too plainly was not the case. To make good this defect we have the honor of presenting today a guest contributor whose knowledge of English literature enables her to enrich her thoughts in a way we can only aspire to:—

It sounds not only sensible, but also pleasantly adventurous to resolve to make your life exactly what you want it to be. But it is a difficult thing, really—so difficult that nearly always it is only in youth that the struggle goes on, and it is young people who are the most discontented. Those who have leisure want work; the ones who have work seem generally to have too much; those who never travel look wistfully towards far places, and those who have adventures thrust upon them long for peace. No one has his heart's desire.

In Masterlink's play, "The Blue Bird," two children spend weary days looking for the Bluebird of Happiness; they never find it until they go back to their own small cottage where the bird has been singing all the time. The lesson they learnt is so obvious that it would seem natural for everyone to know it almost instinctively. Men have learnt it often enough, but only through experience. It seems that everyone must learn it for himself—the lesson that it is within ourselves, independent of outward circumstances that we are to find happiness, power, or peace. Christ said it, that "The Kingdom of God is within you."

It was not only through reliance on himself that the Christian was to win his battle, but rather through the faith in God who in a mystic way could be within each man. Dr. Johnson, who was a good Christian as much as he was a good critic, good talker, and good fighter, found that the only time that human wishes are not vain is when "celestial wisdom calms the mind."

And make the happiness she does not find."

But Dr. Johnson had a very sturdy worldliness about him, and it may have been that in his idea of celestial wisdom there was a large part that is human courage, and grit, and perseverance in the face of no matter how great obstacles. Rather than being a Christ-like quality, his celestial wisdom has more resemblance to the courage of Milton's Satan, who in the midst of Hell could say,

"The mind is its own place and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

Carlyle's Herr Teufelsdröckh learnt

the lesson; he found that a man might travel through the whole world and never find the Everlasting Yea until he took his eyes from the world. He found the Everlasting Yea in a renewed, inspired faith in God and in a tolerant, detached and sorrowful love for his fellow-men.

There was something else in Herr Teufelsdröckh's Everlasting Yea that was not only worldly rather than intellectual. His remedy for doubt and fear and suffering is simply hard work. "Do the Duty which lies nearest thee." He believed that in doing his duty a man would finally see the spiritual value in that duty and that once that was done he would be in tune with the universe. "The hour of spiritual Enfranchisement is even this," he says. "When your Ideal World wherein the whole man has been dimly struggling and inexpressibly languishing to work becomes revealed and thrown open; and you discover with amazement enough, like the Lothario in Wilhelm Meister, that your 'America' is here or nowhere."

Renunciation, earnestness, determination, courage are in all these ways of wresting something out of life. There is one quality noticeably lacking in them all, and that is humor. Perhaps it is properly lacking, for humor when brought in contact with tragedy or potential tragedy becomes irony which, even when it has a light touch, has something more painful in it than the most ponderous seriousness. But the light touch is probably the most courageous of all.

Mrs. Thrale, who was a friend of Dr. Johnson's and is remembered chiefly for her rather ill-natured anecdotes of him, had that lightness of touch sometimes. In the early days of her not very happy marriage she wrote to a friend, "I will learn to be as gaily miserable and as airily discontented as I can"; and to come to that cold-blooded flippancy resolve Mrs. Thrale must have known something of the Vanity of Human Wishes.

For lightness of touch probably no one excels Jane Austen. Some people find, as Charlotte Brontë did, that this touch of hers is only a surface thing, that her novels give an impression of a "carefully-fenced, highly-cultivated garden with neat borders and delicate flowers," but there seems to me to be a real stoicism about Jane Austen—a stoicism as strong as it was delicate. Men, gossip and elegances of life. If the small pleasures, disappointment in a country village were her whole concern it was not because these things could not have wearied her if she had let them. They did weary her sometimes as some of her letters show and occasional remarks in her novels. If she enjoyed these

things it was because she felt she had to; women then were not distracted with too much freedom; they had to accept life as they found it, and that is what Jane Austen did. "I do not think it worth while," she once wrote to her sister, "to wait for happiness until there is some occasion for it." Her delicate irony like Dr. Johnson's celestial wisdom, made the happiness it did not find; like Mrs. Thrale she saw the reality and saw that it was sober, and like her she was able not merely to rise above it, but to be rather amused by it.

Everyone has his own battle to fight; every man must have his own weapons. But the lesson the children learn, everyone must learn. As university graduates pour forth every year to their various occupations—buying, preaching, teaching, scrubbing floors, selling beer, whatever they may be doing—they tell themselves what Herr Teufelsdröckh said to himself: "Fool! Ideal is in thyself; thy Condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same Ideal out of; the thing thou seekest is already with thee, 'here or nowhere' couldst thou only see."

WITH LOWER MIND

With lower mind men used to write
Of old when letters weren't "polite";
In Chaucer's or in Shakespeare's days

They didn't expurgate their lays
Before they reached the public sight.

They picked the vivid from the trite;
They scaled the highest lyric height,
And polished off each lurid phrase
With lower mind.

But now restrained is Fancy's flight;
What's writ at morn is "cut" ere night;

We needs must veil each doubtful phrase
By round-about suggestive ways,

Not come right out—as would we might!
With lower mind.

—Exchange.

poems; but this is not because he belittles them. On the contrary, Kipling is to him not only "the greatest writer of our time," but also "one of the greatest of any time." This seems a little on the generous side. Even the "Plain Tales from the Hills," which for most of us have faded rather badly, are hailed by Maurois as "masterpieces," and the poem "Tomlinson" is said to be "like a canto of Dante." I do not know where one would find an English critic ready to go quite as far as this.

Kipling's views and ideals are clearly and sympathetically outlined. Maurois is attracted by the heroic ideal which Kipling expresses so often; and it is interesting to know that Maurois, as a schoolboy in Rothen, was as enthralled by "The Jungle Book" and Kipling's other early works as boys in the English-speaking world. That Maurois should admire Kipling's simple men of action should surprise nobody who remembers "The Silence of Colonel Bramble," the little book in which Maurois portrayed the officers of an English battalion with such affectionate irony. In Kipling he sees much more than a prophet of imperialism who will naturally be discarded when that creed falls out of fashion. "The things which he has described and sung are the eternal virtues which give a man the faculty of leadership and give a race the power of survival."

But Maurois' admiration for Kipling does not prevent him doing justice to very different writers: Wells, the rather slapdash architect of Utopias; Chesterton, the dealer in paradox and the champion of old-fashioned things like beef and beer; Conrad, that strange and brilliant foreign apparition in our literature. About these and other writers in his book Maurois has nothing strikingly new to say; but he distinguishes their ideas and philosophies with neatness and economy. "Wells describes imaginary worlds, and by sheer talent succeeds in making them seem real. Chesterton depicts the real world, and by sheer talent manages to make it seem fantastic." Of the nine authors dealt with, perhaps D. H. Lawrence receives the least sympathetic treatment. Maurois is particularly happy on Lytton Strachey. This is what one would expect, for both men are masters of the art of biography. They have both given to biographical writing something of the attraction of fiction: lightness of touch and deftness in character drawing. Their many imitators have not bettered their instruction. Maurois gives a brief but admirable account of Strachey's methods as a biographer and of his "intimate suppleness of writing."

To anybody who wishes to read some of the most original English books of the years since 1900 and who feels a sense of confusion as he looks at their bewildering variety, this little volume of essays will serve as a useful and unpedantic guide. Maurois halts us in front of some of the most striking objects of interest; he says some of the right things; he says them gracefully; and he does not go on too long.

Perfumes In The Making

The study of perfumes is an amazing one. It is almost unbelievable to find that the sweet fragrance of your grandmother, the exotic allure of the "lady in red," the windswept heathery breath left by your sportsman acquaintance, all have grown from oils drawn from a sperm whale, or the secretions of a civet, or the ponderings of a scientist.

Because in the middle ages soap was infragant and expensive, and used very little, it became necessary to give it an attraction, and perfumers got busy. Food occasionally spoiled because of lack of refrigeration. The unpleasant odors must be covered up, so spices were employed. This gave the industry a beginning.

Now perfumes and flavors are divided into two divisions, natural and synthetic. The former consist of the actual fragrance of plants, either distilled or crushed out. There are also the animal perfumes such as castor, the secretions of a beaver, or musk. The gum-resins and myrrh from almost the beginning of recorded time. These are, however, more expensive, although the perfumes are of higher quality than the synthetic products. These are based upon essential oils mixed with organic compounds. Esters produce fruity or winelike odors, while turpentine and benzenes give woody camphor smells.

The quality of the perfume depends largely upon blending. Foreign substances which are entirely dissimilar in odor are introduced to give the necessary effect. For example, a body must be provided with a mild but persistent odor as a sort of foundation. Then sometimes, other scents are added to bring out and emphasize certain desired characteristics.

In synthetic perfumes, natural ones are used as guides and their organic structure determined. As soon as it is known, it is possible to construct a similar odor synthetically. Then, also, certain chemical smells bear a marked resemblance to already known perfumes, and in several cases these are used as substitutes. Certain nitrogen compounds closely connected with T.N.T. have an odor almost identical with musk, which has been replaced by these in many cheaper perfumes.

The remarkable feature of the whole perfume industry is that many absolutely nauseating smells are combined into some of our loveliest odors. Blend and dilution aid to deceive us. So next time you reverently uncork the tiny bottle of perfume that Aunt Jenny sent you from Paris, dab it gingerly behind your ears, and float off to the Mac in a cloud of faintly fascinating fragrance, pause to consider the fact that you are probably wearing the products of a sperm whale combined with a dash of nitro-benzene. Interesting, isn't it?

TEACHING PROFESSION HAS POSSIBILITIES

Perhaps no other profession suffered so much, both actually and by unpleasant notoriety, as that of the teaching profession during depression years. The hard lot of the school teacher was featured in the headlines as being of equal news interest to that of the misfortune-haunted toiler of the soil in the drought areas. As a result, we find in school teaching today, a situation which should prove of interest to the students of the University who will be, sooner or later, faced with the problem of all graduates. "What will I do now I have my degree?"

Practical Value of Training
This problem of the practical value of a varsity training has been maulled about so much in the last few years that its nature is clear to every one. Magazines, after-dinner speakers, college professors, all have had much to say concerning the various aspects of the case. They have referred to the menace of the machine, supply and demand, overcrowding in the professions, higher standards and so on ad nauseam. Even "Liberty" seemed to feel that the question had become popular enough for it to venture a few comments in its aggressively Canadian and patriotic editorial a few weeks ago. However, though there has been a good deal of verbiage in response to the problem, the harassed graduate has generally sought in vain for a few practical suggestions which would shed a ray of light upon the uniformly dull grey future. It is in the hope of providing such a ray of light to a few at least of the students that this article has been written.

Profession Notorious
The notoriety of the teaching profession has been referred to, and it is scarcely necessary to elaborate. We have all heard of the school teacher, married, a huge family, a flock of degrees, etc., working for four or five hundred dollars a year. There were reports concerning the unhappy relations existing between teacher and school board, and much else beside. The result was one to be expected. Students fight shy of school teaching as they would some virulent plague. There are twenty-six students taking School of Education, only five of whom are men. The normal school has an unusually low registration, and it is estimated that the registration will even further decrease in the future. Consequently the province is faced with a shortage of teachers, especially of the type which is in ever-increasing demand since education has been reformed in Alberta.

Revolution in Education
We are so concerned and there is so much publicity given to the political and economic reforms that a more profound and even more radical revolution in education has gone more or less unnoticed. New emphasis is being placed on student activity, exams are being relegated to the background, the teacher is no longer bound to a sacrosanct programme outlined by a few theorists and politicians, but is given a programme which he can follow as he deems advisable, within certain limits, of course, and one which is outlined by teachers in the field who have had practical experience in the classroom and who know what is required. The offensiveness

of the rural school board has to a large extent been mitigated by the larger school units, and the indication is that the salutary reform will go much further. The teachers have acquired a new dignity and new responsibilities. The new course demands for its success teachers of the highest calibre, and university trained men and women are increasingly in demand. The teacher who holds a second or third class certificate can no longer cope with the situation, and is being quietly but inevitably pushed out, thus increasing the demand still more.

Much to be Done
This is only the beginning. There is much to be done, and if signs and portents mean anything, much will be done to improve the lot of the teacher and education in general. It is beginning to be generally realized that teaching is one, if not the most important of professions; that the training of children can no longer be safely left to those who go into the profession merely because they are unable to earn a living any other way.

As graduates, we have bewailed the lack of appreciation and coldness with which the world accepts our offer of assistance. Education is eager and anxious for your services. It needs the trained mind, the intellectual background, the wide perspective of the university graduate. It is the most important job in the world today, and upon the calibre of the recruits depends its success or failure.

Prospects Good
There is a place in school teaching for more than the Arts and Sciences. Commerce, Agriculture and House Economic students all are needed. The graduates from these three faculties receive besides their High School Teacher's Diploma, a Special Certificate to teach their respective subjects. They are simply required to have a history and an English credit in addition to Eng. 2. Commerce is expected to have qualifications equal to third year Commercial High in typing, penmanship and shorthand. It is advisable for any student who considers teaching to consult the School of Education as early in his course as possible so as to arrange for the most effective combinations of subjects. However, the combination of subjects recommended are not hard and fast. These combinations have been recommended as zest for teaching purposes; if the student has not these combinations, he is not excluded from School of Education. He does, however, enter the school at his own risk of securing employment.

This, then, is the situation in education today. The new teaching practice and the lack of properly qualified teachers to fulfill the qualifications, the notoriety of the depression years and the resulting lack of recruits has created a strong demand. Those of you who are uncertain of an application for your University training would be well repaid for a little investigation into the prospects and advantages of school teaching.

The Japanese invasion benefited China in one way. Florida operators had planned to ship a quantity of slot machines to Shanghai, but the order was cancelled on account of the war.—Tampa Tribune.

Editorial

We have been very interested in the silk vs. wool stocking question as started by Washington co-eds and exploited by "Bad Verse and Worst" in the Friday Gateway. The idea, incidentally, did not appeal. We'll admit it seems all right as an abstract idea; perhaps we would hurt Japan's feelings; certainly we would ease the allowance situation; but as far as we're concerned, wool stockings just don't rate when it comes to comparing them with silk. Did you ever dream that you were walking along Jasper in your pyjamas? Well, I think that is something like the way we would feel going to a tea or a House Dance daintily garbed in woolen hose. As far as comfort goes, that doesn't really matter, and anyway there is the occasional morning when it's so cold anyway that being outside at all is an agony, and what difference does a pair of cold ankles make? Please say no more on the subject. Hate Japan if you like, but don't take it out on the co-eds!

Another item of University interest in the appointment of the I.O.D.E. Scholarship winner. We all feel very pleased by the fact that once again a co-ed has attained the high requirements which are necessary. We wish to extend to Phyllis Brewster our heartiest congratulations and wishes for good luck in the future.

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT HEAD REVIEWS BOOK BY MAUROIS

By Dr. R. K. Gordon

André Maurois is one of the best known interpreters of modern England and the English spirit to French readers. He tells his fellow-countrymen what to think of their strange neighbors. In one of his recent books, "Poets and Prophets," which has been well translated by Hamish Miles, he gives an account of eight men and one woman, all

of them conspicuous figures in recent English literature, and some of them still being heard from: Kipling, Wells, Shaw, Chesterton, Conrad, Lytton Strachey, Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence, Katherine Mansfield. In dealing with this varied company Maurois indicates briefly but clearly some of the changes that have taken place in drama, biography and the novel since the turn of the century.

Maurois gives a short account of the life and work of each writer, and then goes on to describe his ideas and outlook. He is more concerned with the ideas and teachings of the writers than with their purely literary merits. He has, for instance, almost nothing to say about the art of Kipling's short stories or

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BY
"Picn' Chew"

I have just been reading a review in an American magazine of Kipling's recently published autobiography, "Something of Myself" (London, Macmillan, 1937). Now at one point in the book Kipling speaks of "... the marvel ... that on one side of an imaginary line should be Safety, Law, Honour, and Obedience, and on the other frank, brutal decivilization; and that, despite this, Canada should be impressed by any aspect whatever of the United States." So much for Americans. And at another point he says: "I am afraid that I was not much impressed by reviews." ... "As I got to know literary circles and their critical output, I was struck by the slenderness of some of the writers' equipment." ... "Their stuff seemed to be a day-to-day traffic in generalities." ... "I would not today recommend any writer to concern himself overly with reviews." So much for reviewers. And despite such pointed remarks as these, the American reviewer was quite enthusiastic about the thing. From which you may infer that it is a really good book.

"Something of Myself" is not so much autobiography as reminiscence. At least it starts an autobiography, but later the history becomes more and more sketchy and serves only as a framework on which to hang anecdotes and personal prejudices that he wants to get out of his system, e.g., the anti-Americanism. (My American reviewer calls such outbursts "sly digs," but then he seems to be a man of gentle and forgiving nature.)

Altogether it is a very easy and informal book to read, and thoroughly instructive. Particularly interesting are comments on modern topics from which one somehow dissociates Kipling. (The book was written late in '35—just before his death.) A couple of extracts will show what I mean. "A million—or it may have been only forty—years later, a Super-film Magazine was in treaty with me for the film rights of this book. [Captains Courageous.] At the end of the sitting, my Daemon led me to ask if it were proposed to introduce mush 'sex-appeal' into the great work. 'Why, certainly,' said he. Now a happily married lady cod-fish lays about three million eggs at one confinement. I told him as much. He said, 'Is that so?' and went on about 'ideals' ... "My Jungle Books began Zoos of them. But the genius of all the geni was one who wrote a series called Tarzan of the Apes. I read it, but regret that I never saw it on the films, where it raged most successfully. He had 'jazzed' the motif of the Jungle Books and, I imagine, had thoroughly enjoyed himself. He was reported to have said that he wanted to find out how bad a book he could write and

'get away with,' which is a legitimate ambition."

Most interesting of all is a chapter, "Working Tools," in which we are privileged to see a great author at work. Whimsically he discusses the care and treatment of the "Daemon"—as he personifies his wayward Genius—and incidentally gives much excellent advice to the would-be writer.

In conjunction with the above I strongly recommend that you read "The Professor Reads Kipling," by Prof. W. P. Eaton, in the June '37 Atlantic Monthly. In it a Yale professor of Playwriting finds something to pause over in Kipling's literary career—newspaper reporter at sixteen, writer of best sellers in his early twenties. He asks: can any college course teach a person to create human, living literature?—isn't it just a waste of the most valuable years for getting first-hand experience and material? The question is merely posed, not answered, but it provides food for thought for any English student.

At any rate, all Kipling admirers should read "Something of Myself." It isn't up to his best standards, but it is an invaluable complement to any of his works.

CHEW.

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Could You?

Anyone who scans, for the first time, the pass lists of the University of London will be surprised to see opposite many names of successful candidates the words "Private Study." The meaning of these two words in this connection is that the student has prepared for the examination in his own way at home without attending prescribed courses.

London University has always championed the cause of the "External Student," and provides no restrictions as to age, sex or creed. It would be interesting to discover what percentage of passes there would be if this idea was carried out on an experimental basis in our own universities. No doubt some of our Army undergraduates would discover, without explanation, what people mean when they say that the road to hell is paved with good intentions, and we would find ourselves championing the cause of the "External" rather than the "External" student.

THE FRESHMAN ENGINEER

By H.C.O.

My parents told me not to smoke—I don't.

Or listen to a naughty joke—I don't. They make it clear I should not wink.

At pretty girls, or even think About intoxicating drink. I don't.

To dance or flirt is very wrong—I don't.

Wild youths chase women, wine and song—I don't.

I kiss no girls, not even one. I do not know how it is done. You wouldn't think I have much fun. I don't.

Explained at Last—After listening to a lot of these new-fangled "cow-boy songs" on the radio, I understand why the range cattle used to stampede so often.—Niagara Falls Review.

Help for the Chinese—Another suggestion is that, as a mark of confidence, China should not be called upon to pay her League of Nations subscription this year—while, of course, remaining fully in every right of membership.—The Times (London).

CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED

This seems to be an age when everybody is scared stiff to express an opinion or make a statement that might be quoted. In a write-up by a well-known reviewer we recently came upon this sentence: "Indeed, although prophecy is a ticklish business and I do not venture on it, one might think it possible that this book would some day, probably in a far future ..."—eventually he says that somebody might think maybe it was a pretty good book. This timidity about having set opinions, or at least about expressing them, is widespread. Students particularly are affected—a fact which Dr. Sonet has been deploring for years. Look at our Features Page. It should be deluged with articles on all sorts of controversial topics. Yet every week there is the same desperate quest for copy. Not more than ten persons in all have made any notable contributions to this section of the paper since the term opened.

In a couple of weeks there will appear the great Christmas issue—sixteen to eighteen pages that will have to be filled. Now, we know that you are up to your ears in work, but you should see The Gateway staff. Surely you could take time off to write a short article on some subject of current interest—don't hold back because you think somebody might know more about it than you do—or maybe a review of some new book you have just read. Or else try breaking into verse—anyone who tries can dash off doggerel verses. Remember, there aren't any Miltons or Wordsworths at the University (thank God!), and nobody expects you to produce a masterpiece. But we would like to see more people writing for these pages. You will never get a more sympathetic reading public than you have right here. Contributions will be gratefully received twenty-four hours a day in The Gateway office.

YOUTH AND POLITICS

By Tim Buck

SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

Continuing a series of articles contributed by members of each Party in Canada, with this edition we present the views of Mr. Tim Buck, Secretary of the Communist Party in Canada. In a previous issue Mr. Wordsworth presented the views of the C.C.F. In later issues there will be contributed by Mr. Denton Massey, M.P., on behalf of the Conservative Party, the Hon. Norman Rogers, M.P., on behalf of the Liberal Party, and Mr. J. H. Blackmore, M.P., on behalf of the Federal Social Credit Party. Mr. Buck's article follows:

The increasing interest of young people in politics is one of the significant features of the trend towards national consciousness and more critical examination of government policies and political questions in Canada today.

The interest of the youth manifests growing awareness of the fact that the existing situation of instability and insecurity can no longer be treated as transitory and that something must be done about it. Young men and women are beginning to realize that something can be done about it, and that the character of what is eventually done will be determined by the forces which compel its doing.

Young people are learning that their futures are inextricably bound up with the future of our country as a whole and cannot properly be considered apart from it. Diminishing opportunities for University graduates equally with the growth of "blind alley" occupations for boys and girls in general bring home more and more clearly the realization that youth is faced with a social problem which none of us can afford to ignore.

The Problem of Our Generation
The problem of the youth is peculiarly a problem of our generation. In some aspects it can be described as the problem of our generation, because it grows out of the conditions of general crisis through which we are living—which is the crisis of the decay of the present economic system. This is at the root of all our main political problems today, but in no case is the relationship so clear as in the case of youth. The world was never so rich today, production never so highly perfected and the material necessities of life never so abundant and, yet, insecurity and fear of the future were never so widespread or increasing so rapidly. It is doubtful if there was ever a period in which youth was so conscious of its needs and so doubtful of being able to satisfy them. Certainly there was never a period when the possibilities of achievement on all fields of constructive effort were so dazzling but opportunities for young people to get a start so relatively scarce.

Youth Wants Opportunity
Capitalism could possibly provide youth with food, clothing and shelter, but, except in case of a world war, capitalism can no longer provide youth with a sufficiency of opportunities and jobs. It is precisely this characteristic of the present situation that makes the youth problem insistent. Youth cannot be satisfied with a "hay and oats" perspective. The desire for economic security is one of the major forces in man's life, but youth cannot be satisfied with the hope that of alone because, more than security, youth craves opportunity. Opportunity for self-development, for a career, for achievement in some chosen field, and, above all, opportunity to play a role in the shaping of events.

It is this that makes legislative proposals alone entirely inadequate as a solution of the problem of the youth. Legislative measures can be of tremendous assistance to young people, can be utilized to extend opportunity for education, to ensure that no boy or girl should be robbed of the chance to study; to provide vocational training facilities, and so on. It can be utilized to ameliorate the conditions of thousands of active intelligent young men and women, but it can only be fully effective even in this respect when it is utilized with full realization of

the limitations imposed by the economic conditions of the system within which we live. A complete and permanent solution of the problems of the young people can only be achieved by a complete and permanent change in the economic basis of society because it is precisely this economic basis out of which the problems grow. Under the present economic set-up, society is being strangled, as it were, by the accumulated burdens and privileges of the past, an dthe problems of the youth are a direct product of the process.

For a Richer Conception of Civilization

It might be said that the most distinctive difference between youth and old age is that youth looks, always, ardently toward the future, while age looks longingly back. Youth is in this sense the real custodian of civilization. The generation of students of today will either march forward with the development of civilization to greater heights of achievement or go down with it in its decline. The decisive thing for every young man and young woman to realize today is that the question of whether it is to go forward to greater heights or to decline will be decided according to the direction of the pressure of the greatest political forces, and that they, the boys and girls of today, will be the men and women whose political interests and activities will decide. This makes the problem of better conditions for students, a larger measure of security and extension of opportunity for youth in general a decisive question. It can scarcely be denied that through movements like the National Youth Congress the student could become one of the most important factors for defence and extension of opportunities for democratic progress and in making our country one of the leaders in the struggle now going on to defeat the menace of the rising tide of the new barbarism called Fascism, by a higher, wider and more noble conception of civilization.

SPANISH TANK

Mikhail Koltsov in "Pravda," Moscow

Today the crew of a Spanish republican tank, one of the three which stalled in yesterday's attack within the enemy lines near Saragossa, escaped from General Franco's men.

The three brave men have just reached the front lines of the governmental forces. They are covered with scratches and burns. Weary, but happy, they slowly tell their story.

In the attack their tank was disabled by shellfire. It was surrounded by Franco's troops and resisted, firing back for twelve hours. Gradually, however, the enemy drew closer, and with a shower of hand grenades, stormed the tank.

The crew locked themselves in and decided not to surrender alive. The enemy climbed on the tank and called to those inside. The crew sat quietly, playing dead.

The rebels decided to break the tank open. They began to climb all over it, some of them wielding hammers and crowbars, but the machine was as tight as a safe. The bolts inside held good.

After a few hours of this activity the enemy grew tired and decided to have a rest and lunch—right on top of the tank. Having eaten, they lay down on it for a siesta. At this moment one of the tankmen inside moved. The rebels instantly scattered away from the machine and renewed the attack with inflammatory grenades. The rubber of the tank caught fire.

"Inside we sat in silence and smoked cigarettes," said the commander of the tank. "It was the nineteenth hour of the fight, with the enemy all around us." The fire burned for awhile, then

NOTED ANTIQUARY STUDIES GATEWAY

Note: This news item from the far future is presented by courtesy of Dr. R. K. Gordon, to whom it was submitted for English 65.

Tuesday evening last, Dr. Q. P. Smith, well-known antiquary and student of later English dialects, presented a paper entitled "Recent Advances in Albertology," dealing particularly with the documents recently unearthed on the southern bank of the Saskatchewan river, on the site of ancient Edmonton. The address was broadcast over a planet-wide, three-dimensional, radio-television hook-up.

The source-material for his latest research, Dr. Smith explained, consists solely of half-a-dozen copies of a periodical news bulletin, "The Gateway," published by the students at the University of Alberta. Though meagre evidence indeed, these papers have thrown much light on the interesting question of student life and activity in the twentieth century. Dr. Smith was unable to explain the significance of the title, "The Gateway," but he whimsically pointed out that it has proved a culture indeed to the learning and culture of the past.

Much difficulty has been experienced in determining the organization of the University, for little of this matter is mentioned in the documents. Some two thousand scholars were enrolled in the institution at the date of the papers, and it is obvious that a highly developed governmental system must have been in force. Every student apparently belonged to a Students' Union, and special members were elected to a higher body, the Students' Council. There seems to have been some distinction between the President of this Council and the President of the University. There is even a school of thought which claims that the President of the University was not a student at all, but a member of the teaching staff.

Those who support this idea make a comparison between the University and Great Britain at the same period. The President of the University would correspond to the King—a sort of figurehead, the professorial body to the House of Lords, the President and Council to the Prime Minister and House of Commons. Certain it is, at any rate, that the students had the controlling power, for the activities of the teaching staff are mentioned but rarely in "The Gateway," and then only with tolerant condescension.

Dr. Smith next dealt with the literary aspects of the documents. Since "The Gateway" was the publication of an institution of learning, we may assume it to be representative of the higher type of writing at that time. Its high standing is indicated by the number of contributions to the paper from distant sections of the continent and by outstanding

went out before reaching the gasoline tanks. The crew of the tank heard the rebels consult among themselves. They decided to finish the job once and for all and not to stop until they saw the dead bodies of the tankmen and dragged them out of the machine.

A new attack began. Now there was nothing to hope for. The three fighters determined to kill themselves the instant the rebels succeeded in breaking into the tank.

Suddenly they heard a shell burst near the tank, the other, and then the cries of the wounded. The republican artillery, after infantry reconnaissance, had established accurate range, and was laying a screen of shells around the tank.

Then the cannonade quieted. The enemy had retreated to a safe distance and taken cover.

The decisive moment had come. It had to be used. This was their last and only hope of being saved.

The commander of the tank swung her gun round with difficulty and fired three shots. Then he took off the breechblock, gave it to the turret man and ordered him to escape. The enemy opened fire on the running man, who went flat behind the ridge of a hill. The commander placed the machine gun at the opening, fired one round, and ordered the driver to run. He himself was the last to dash for safety.

The enemy sent a hail of bullets after them. The three fighters lay flat on the ground behind a hillock until the rebels grew tired of firing. Then they made another dash and then a third. It was the twenty-fourth hour of their resistance.

Now they stand before us, smoking and drinking water. Thoroughly they explain the situation to those who will soon attempt to bring back the tank with an armored towing engine under the cover of a barrage.

Finally they reached an irrigation canal. Wading in water up to their necks they reached the republican trenches at last.

What saved those men a thousand times lost? It was their determination, their desire not to give up to the enemy so much as their last sigh, their last breath of air, their last glance of their honest young eyes.

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figures such as Admiral Richard E. Byrd and O. Henry. (There is some evidence that O. Henry lived at an earlier date than that of the documents. It is believed, however, that this new evidence will alter opinions on the subject.) Of hitherto unknown writers, Dr. Smith mentioned particularly the prolific epic-poet, Shumy, and a sensitive lyricist who writes under the unusual pen-name of "J.L. in the Sheaf." Both these poets may well join the ranks of the great figures of twentieth century literature. Among humorous writers "Exchange" is a particularly important discovery as the originator of many anecdotes which have been handed down by word of mouth right to our own times. He wrote particularly for the column "Casser-ole,"—which word has been arbitrarily assumed to mean "questionable humor."

Dr. Smith then dealt briefly with the various activities of the students. Dramatics, debating, music, etc., all had a place in the campus life. Major importance, however, was given to competitive sports. The big sporting event was apparently what was called the "Med-Engineer Fight"—a display of wholesale savagery. "The Gateway" unconcernedly mentions long "casualty" lists both in this sport and in "rugby," a more organized but equally barbaric game. We may assume that the sanctity of human life was not appreciated at this time. Many other minor sports are mentioned, but as yet little light has been thrown on their probable character. The unusual and abstruse language used when dealing with sports, Dr. Smith explained, is causing considerably difficulty to scholars and is slowing down progress. It is quite clear, however, that sport was the big thing in the life of the students.

Finally, and with some diffidence, Dr. Smith turned to the scholastic aspect of the University. This it is inferred, was quite unimportant. The only references made to learning are in flippant remarks about examinations. Courses and lectures were apparently optional to the student, and extra-curricular activities must have filled most of his time.

Despite all these interesting differences between the past and the present, Dr. Smith concluded with the remark that in general the spirit of youth had changed little since the twentieth century.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LIP

Before I heard the doctors tell The dangers of a kiss, I considered kissing you The nearest thing to bliss. But now I know biology I sit and sigh and moan, Six million Mad Bacteria—I thought we were alone!

We'll educate our Youth In Literature and Law, We'll teach them Architecture and Fine Art, And when they're old enough We'll start a Bloody War, And blast them all To Hell.

"I count my cash in millions," Said the man 'in Armaments,' "Ten thousand rifles For the Spanish War. I trade in guns, why not? You trade in gas." They laughed, And blinded by the sparkle Of their wines, Refused to see they dealt In souls.

—Univ. of Liverpool "Sphinx."

ON APES' INTELLIGENCE

Dr. Frances E. McMahon of Notre Dame University took issue recently with Dr. Philip H. Dubeois of the New Mexico University, quoted as saying "there are undoubtedly some apes that can learn more than some men."

McMahon said, "a fairly bright ape never will know it is an ape, but even the most stupid man will at some time know he is stupid."

"It will surprise nobody to learn that it is easier to teach a healthy ape how to drink from a glass than to teach the same thing to a blind, deaf, or feeble-minded human. It would be news if apes were discovered to be as clever as some college professors are reputed to be."—O.K. Daily.

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GATEWAY SPORT SECTION

BEARS OPEN HOCKEY SEASON TO-NIGHT

BASKETBALL TEAM DROPS GAME TO Y.M.C.A. LIVEWIRES

The Y.M.C.A. Livewires defeated the Varsity basketball team in a closely contested game by the score of 42 to 32 at Athabasca Cyn last Saturday night. Coach Jamieson put his three teams, the whites, yellows and greens, into action, more to determine the quality of the material he possesses and the manner in which they team together, rather than to point his team for a win.

St. Joe's Tigers Bow to Wildcats

Prokopy Leads in Scoring With 17 Points

Sunday saw the third game of St. Joe's House League basketball between the Wildcats and the Tigers. It was a bang-up game from start to finish, with the Wildcats just nosing out a 27-20 victory.

Prokopy of the Wildcats led the scoring with 17 points, while Gibbons of the Tigers chalked up 9 counters. Scouts from the other two teams in the league were in evidence on the sidelines, taking careful note of the development of deadly combination plays as the boys became accustomed to each other's style. As the league gets under way competition is waxing high and a good season is in prospect.

The lineups:

Tigers—Gibbons 9, Forhan 4, Hueulak 4, Driscoll 2, Malo 1, J. Riffel.

Wildcats—Prokopy 17, Kryskow 6, Wolk 4, Chauvel, and O'Callaghan. Referee—Brother Stanislaus.

Safe So Far—A writer in a contemporary suggests that men are refusing to become shorthand-typists because they think the work offensive. Luckily for employers, however, the modern girl hasn't got that idea into her head.—The Humorist.

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VARSITY FIRST STRING



DOUG SHARPE
Playing left wing with first string for his third year with the Golden Bears.



DON STANLEY
Big, flashy centre ice man, who is playing with Varsity for his first season.



BUD COSTIGAN
A high-scoring forward, who will play right wing with Sharpe and Stanley.

CO-ED BASKETBALL STARTS TUESDAY

In the realm of co-ed basketball, practices of the house league started Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, with a general practice of all the six teams in the league. Practices were then divided so that three of the teams practice Tuesday and the other three Thursday. The head coach, Walt Atkins, arranged for separate coaches for each team. The teams and coaches are, respectively:

Nurses—Ed Davis.
Pembina—Hal Johnson.
Pi Phi—Sam Moscovich.
Theta—Roy McKenzie.
D.G.—Ken Balderson.
Tri Delta—Jim Morrison.

These practices have been continued through November, with the Nurses giving by far the best showing.

Games for the cup are to get under way immediately. Tuesday, Nov. 30th, the Nurses battle Pembina in the first game of the season.

VARSITY AND GAINER'S CAPITALS IN FIRST GAME

STARK, MCKAY AND HALL ON DEFENSE

Coach Art Townsend will send a strong team of seasoned men against Gainer's Capitals on Wednesday night. With the lineup showing seven of last year's team and three starry newcomers, Varsity is expected to start the season with a win.

Training for hockey has been in progress for a month, and workouts on the ice have rounded the rough edges off the new coach's favorite scoring plays.

Each forward line in Wednesday night's game will carry two veterans of the Golden Bears and one newcomer. Don Stanley will play centre on one line between Bud Costigan and Doug Sharpe. On the other line Bud Chesney will play centre with Sammy Costigan and Vince Drake on the flanks.

Bill Stark, Dave McKay and Frank Hall will hold defense positions for the first game. McKay, a Freshman, played knock-em-down rugby, and has been showing tendencies bordering on intent to do bodily harm in practice. With Bill Stark's well-known abilities to bowl them over, this should prove a defense hard to crack.

Gray McLaren remains in goal, has learned some new tricks under the coaching of Townsend, and has gained experience from the sticks of the sharp-shooting Stanley and Chesney.

The team take the ice at 8:30 Wednesday night, and Campus "A" cards are good.

A thumb-nail sketch of the team shows that experience is not lacking. **Gray McLaren**, goal, played with Camrose, second year with Bears, weighs 140 pounds.

Bill Stark, defense, weight 180, played with Calgary Jimmies, fourth year with Varsity.

Dave McKay, defense, weight 200, played with E.A.C. last year, first year with Bears.

Frank Hall, defense, 165 pounds, played with Safeway Canadians, second year with Bears.

Don Stanley, centre, weight 175 pounds, played with Gas Rangers, first year with Golden Bears.

Bud Costigan, right wing, 180 pounds, third year with Bears, played with Stettler.

Doug Sharpe, left wing, 145 pounds, third year with Varsity, played with Stettler.

Bud Chesney, centre, 140 pounds, played with South Side Juniors and Luscar Indians, first year on Golden Bears.

Verne Drake, right wing, 155 pounds, played with Strome, second year with Bears.

Sammy Costigan, left wing, 140 pounds, played with Stettler, second year with Golden Bears.

Zender W.C.I.A.U. President Whit Matthews Resigns

Popular Athlete and Hockey Manager Honored

Bob Zender, rugby and hockey star and this year's manager of the Senior hockey team, was elected President of the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Union for the coming year at a meeting of the Men's Athletic Executive on Monday night.

Privilege to elect the president of this association was awarded to Alberta this year, and the Athletic Executive took the opportunity of giving the honor to a man who has been prominent in two major sports since he entered University four years ago.

Zender this year played top-notch rugby, and will be in the hockey lineup as soon as an injured hand allows him to carry a stick. His defense buddy, Bill Stark, was elected vice-president of the W.C.I.A.U. last year, and will hold office until the beginning of the year, when the new executive takes over.

The schedule up to Xmas is as follows:

Thursday, Dec. 2—Pi Phi vs. Theta.

Tuesday, Dec. 7—D.G.s. vs. Tri Delta.

Thursday, Dec. 9—Pembina vs. D.G.s.

The D.G.s. will have to do some real playing this year to retain the trophy which they now hold from last season, as keen competition is anticipated. So if you play basketball or not turn out and support your team.

Ski Club House Warming Success

Stan Ward Conducted Beginners' Class

Sunday saw the Varsity Ski Hill swarming with activity as the "House Warming" officially opened what promises to be the most successful ski season in Varsity history.

In response to an open invitation, members of the Alpine Club, Eskimo Ski Club, Edmonton Ski Club, Edmonton Ski Council and others showed up to try the hill as well as the coffee and cookies supplied by the executive. Mr. Healy, the club's first honorary president, was over as usual skiing with the rest, and Dr. Shipley, who has a part interest in the club—having cleared his share of the roots and stumps—stopped in to chat for a while.

The slight fall of snow just removed the icy slickness so that the ski class under Stan Ward opened successfully. Beginners and old hands joined together on the practice hill, and went to work on the fundamentals. All were surprised to find how fast their skiworthiness improved under expert instruction.

With lessons over, there was a general rush for the cabin and coffee. It is becoming more and more evident that the cabin is a valuable acquisition. Not only is it a source of envy to other ski clubs, but members are beginning to wonder how they ever did without it. Kitchen utensils and decorations are still needed; however, by fast work on the part of the dishwashers, all got as much coffee as they wanted. (Please note that the dishwashers were merely washing dishes and not supplying the coffee.) Thus fortified, out everybody went to practise what they had learned in an afternoon's instruction. Finally, one young lady, bearing evidence of numerous Sitzmarks, stamped into the cabin, and with a rather annoyed expression, was heard to remark, "Gee, I wish I could learn to be good." We hope she was referring to skiing.

Finally, as the light began to fade, everybody turned their skis homeward, lamenting a week must pass before all would gather again.

—Kitchener Record.

—Kitchener Record.

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Big Turnout For Interfac Hockey

Droves of players are turning out for practice in interfac hockey in attempts to get in the lineups of their faculty teams.

In some cases as many as twenty-five men have turned out for practice. Players for teams will be chosen by managers sometime before December 9, when the interfac schedule begins.

Players who make the "B" teams will be eligible for elevation to the "A" team at any time.

What You Don't See—If horses' eyes were in their flanks where they could watch their load, most of them would balk, claiming it was too heavy and they couldn't draw it.—Kitchener Record.

FOR THE JUNIOR PROM

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CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

of keeping supplied an army of 16 million men spread out along a continuous front of fifteen hundred to two thousand miles. Another fact of which the commentator seemed to be unaware is that the Russian army, in spite of all its blunders, was the only army of the Allies that fought on the German soil, and it remained in the Austrian territory practically during the whole war period.

A great number of the Russian offensives were carried out in response to the pleas of her western allies to relieve the pressure on their fronts.

Then, as regards the land question, the producers of the film failed to realize that three-quarters of the agricultural land was in the hands of the peasants at the time of the Revolution, and that the smallness of the individual farms in European Russia was in a larger measure due to the density of population and the type of farming carried out in Russia than to an unfair ownership of land. There was another difficulty in the land ownership. A great proportion of the peasant land in the area known as the Greater Russia until about ten years before the war was owned by the villages, and not by private individuals, although the farms were actually operated as separate units. The peasants disliked this type of ownership. Most people toiling on the land have an instinct for land ownership. Realizing this fact, the Czar's government passed laws by which communal ownership was terminated, and the land became the property of the individual peasants. To facilitate the peasants to acquire land, special peasant banks and credit houses were established, and within a period of ten years some twenty-five millions of acres were purchased from the large land-owners and an additional three and three-quarter million acres were granted by the state. To relieve the overcrowded situation in European Russia, the Czarist government sponsored a migratory movement into Siberia, where the peasants were assisted to settle. Under this

land settlement scheme, three and a-half million peasants were settled on thirty-five million acres in a period of ten years. I may add that these settlers became the best dairy farmers in Russia.

In 1928 the Bolsheviks should have realized this love of the peasants for owning land, and should not have tried to enforce the "collective farm system," which resulted in the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of peasants at the hands of the execution squads, and the loss of life of millions of others.

The commentator tried to the best of his ability to discredit the Russian Orthodox Church. He failed to mention that immediately after the March revolution the church separated itself from the state, a move which was as popular with the clergy as with the laity, and that Patriarch Tikhon was elected as the head of the church, both the clergy and the laity voting in these elections. It was Patriarch Tikhon who raised his voice in defense of the thousands of victims of the "Red terror" which followed immediately the October revolution. For this act he was imprisoned, but it is interesting to observe that the Bolsheviks did not dare to execute him, but after a few years he "conveniently" died in prison. After twenty years of one of the fiercest persecutions of religion in the world's history, the Russian Orthodox Church still persists in Russia.

Now, as regards the murder of the Royal Family, the commentator refrained from stating that this act was hushed up in Russia by the Bolsheviks, and even after they admitted the shooting of the Czar, they stated that "the wife and son of Nicholas Romanov were sent to a safe place." I leave it to the readers to interpret this plan of action.

The producers of the film stage an execution scene of the Reds by the Whites, but the commentator does not indicate that the White movement was a reply to the Red Terror.

It is also unfortunate that the film producers did not extend their film to cover the historical events of the next few years. Even if they had only depicted the two years following the collapse of the White movement, the spectators would have had a better idea of the Bolshevik methods. They could have seen the militant communists extorting the grain from the peasants, which resulted in the execution of hundreds of thousands. They could have seen pictures of the terrible famine that resulted from this policy, a famine so terrible that people were consuming corpses. A description of the uprising against the communists of the garrison of the naval fortress of Kronstadt would have been illuminating. It should be remembered that Kronstadt was the first stronghold of the Bolsheviks at the very beginning of the Revolution. The Kronstadt insurgents demanded the re-election of the Soviets by secret ballot, freedom of speech and press, freedom of meetings of trade unions and peasant associations, the right of the peasants to possess land and to use cattle, provided that they do not employ hired labor. The insurgents arrested all the communist leaders, but did not molest them. However, the uprising was crushed, and several thousands of the insurgents were slaughtered.

I must admit that the pictures of the type I suggested would have been impossible to take in U.S.S.R. because of the great efficiency of the Cheka and O.G.P.U., and it is to content ourselves with pictures possibly for this reason that we were shown the mechanical kneading of bread and the slicing of bologna sausage, as representation of life in U.S.S.R.

I have already taken up too much space, but in closing I would like to point out that the Revolution in Russia is not over; unfortunately a considerable amount of blood will be spilt, as it is being spilt there at this present moment. It is only this summer that eight of the chief marshals of the Red army have been executed. Most of the colleagues of Lenin have been "liquidated." Whether the original leaders of the Bolshevik movement were on the wrong "track" or whether the present rulers have missed their "path," is very difficult to decide.

I think the rest of the world would be well advised not to follow the U.S.S.R. in all their wanderings until this Utopia has reached its Utopia. Then, if the acceptance of this Utopia will benefit the human race, the nations of the world can create it within their domains without following the "bloody" path of the unfortunate Russian people.

V. P. IGNATIEFF.

N.F.C.U.S. TRAVELING TEAMS

The three travelling teams of the Federation which commenced their tour of Canadian universities on November 5th at time of going to press were meeting with remarkable success, indicating that the members selected were strong debaters.

At the time of going to press the McMaster-Ottawa team touring the West had scored six wins in six starts, defeating Manitoba, Brandon, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The Bishop's-Macdonald College team touring the

PRESIDENT W.C.I.A.U.



BOB ZENDER
Senior hockey and rugby player and manager of Senior hockey, who was elected President of W.C.I.A.U. on Monday.

DELIVER US FROM SHUTTLE MOOCHERS

By J.C.

There are no finer examples of chiselling than the performances given on badminton nights by the shuttlecock moochers. They have a clever technique, and their only rivals in audacity and deceitfulness are the scoundrels of the smoking world, the cigarette moochers. They avoid trouble and expense by skillfully allowing other members to supply birds. They carry on their contemptible trade with an infinite number of schemes and tricks, and to them the etiquette of the game has no meaning.

The shuttlecock moocher has the iron-bound conscience of the racketeer and the wily, persuasive personality of the confidence man. He has a well-stocked supply of phony excuses, and when it comes to putting up a false front he has no rival.

The moocher may be recognized by a careful study of his actions and words over a period of time. In general, there are three main systems of mooching, and the success with which they are used depends entirely on the versatility and originality of the moocher. However, the insidious thing about this plague of the courts is the fact that he knows no shame and blithely continues his evil practices even when he is barraged with hints that would make the normal person stay at home for a month.

In order to avoid being duped by these tricksters it is necessary to spot them at once. The most common form of mooching is carried on by those who apparently have chronic attacks of forgetfulness. When you hear the words, "Have you got a bird? I left mine at home," you will know that you are face to face with a moocher. However, leaving birds at home is only one of the nice habits of the moocher, and you will find that he also forgets to buy them, and above all, if he does buy any he will most certainly never use them.

The second method of mooching is more subtle and hence more difficult to discover. The moocher in this case collects old birds, and when asked to play immediately of a few points, the suckers with whom he is playing will usually produce a new bird rather than continue to bat around a few broken feathers. This type of mooching is to be condemned much more than the others, for the moocher tries to cover his villainy with a despicable show of deceitfulness.

The third method of mooching is used by the hardy campaigners of several seasons. He has no compunction whatever in using anyone else's birds, and what is more, he makes no pretence about it. Of all moochers, he is at one and the same time the worst and the best. He is the hardened moocher who can never be reformed, but at least he acts under his true colors.

The only way to stop these vipers of the courts from escaping their duties is simply to stop playing with them. When they practise their devious, outspoken hints should continually be directed towards them in an effort to shame them into assuming a share of responsibility. Although it is doubtful, surely these moochers have some honest instincts left. If they have not, then the sooner they are ostracized from the courts the better it will be, and certainly no one will ever regret their leaving.

Maritimes had split even on four debates, finding the Maritimers "tough going." A team from the University of Montreal and Laval University comprised of Messrs. Roland Guy and Raymond LeSage respectively, speaking in French, managed to vanquish their opposition at Columbia University, New York City.

No word has as yet been received from the McGill-Toronto team that is touring Great Britain.

Bibles Into Munitions—A fortune is being made by a man of seventy-seven who, after sixteen years of self-imposed poverty, living on £2 a week, invented and patented a method of turning old Bibles into gun cotton, artificial silk, cellulose, and expensive note paper.—London Daily Express.

MATERIAL FOR INTER-VARSITY LOOKS GOOD

McCullough And Hogan Display Ring Abilities

NO KNOCKOUTS BUT ALL BOUTS CLOSE

By Don Carlson

In the feature bout of Coach Wally Beaumont's Interfac Boxing Meet held in Athabasca gym on Friday night, Bob McCullough punched his way to a decisive verdict over Freshman Walter "Fergy" Ferguson. Some 300 student boxing fans saw the slim, dark-haired president of the club turn in another one of his sparkling ring performances, as he took the upper hand right from the opening bell, and never stopped punching once throughout the whole three-round bout.

From The Neutral Corner

By Tom Mason

Wonder how some of the boys are feeling after Friday's doings!

Where were all the co-eds? This observer saw only four. What's the matter, girls? Can't you take it?

That first bout: the 126 pound set-to was quite an affair. The press almost got pneumonia from the breeze of McLaren's wild haymaker which whistled past so frequently. Mr. Germain resolutely refused to have anything to do with it.

Probably one of the most disgusted gentlemen of the evening was Arts student Merrill Taylor. After six minutes of grappling he had just got his spectacles comfortably readjusted when it was announced that he would have to go overtime. He was so annoyed that it took him only a minute to get the fall he had unsuccessfully striven for previously for six minutes.

We wonder who was the young gentleman who, when the Wickett vs. Van Velzen contest was announced as an eight-minute bout, countered with, "We hope."

Possibly one of the gamest comebacks of the night was staged by Bob Foster. Badly beaten by Driscoll after two rounds of boxing, Foster staged a driving rally in the third round that would not be denied. He clubbed his opponent all around the ring to gain the nod from the judges.

Best performer of the evening was Bob McCullough. Combining coolness with good ring generalship and hard punching power, Robert had little trouble disposing of Walter Ferguson. Ferguson made a good impression, however, and would probably have posted a Med victory had he not been so unfortunate as to draw McCullough.

Another Freshman who looked good to this observer was Les Willox. Up in the heavy class, Willox showed us a sound defence, a shifty deceptive offence, and, above all, an ideal temperament, steady and cheerful.

Another very efficient leather shover was Frank Cowle in the mosquito weight class. Very cool under fire, he was probably the only scrapper all evening who looked better defensively than he did offensively.

All in all, it was a big success. Now for the inter-varsity.

TOWNSEND PACES GIRL PUCKSTERS

Marg and Helen Stone Show As Stars

Women's hockey is certainly getting under way with a bang this year. Art Townsend is putting the girls through a grilling workout, which should make good players of them for the coming hockey season.

Among the old girls back we have Margaret Stone, a really snappy defenseman, who has the height and build to effectively stop anyone coming her way. Jane Diamond is the other defenseman. Jane didn't play with the team last year, but she shows promise of being a good team-mate for Margaret. Audrey Stevenson, Helen Stone, Mae Chesney and Janet Eradey are showing nice stick-handling and smart head-work on the forward line. It is a bit early to expect speed from these girls, but from last year they will develop plenty of it.

In the net we have Helen Rose, who played good hockey last year. She is getting a lot of coaching in the art of net-tending, and hopes to be much more at ease in the goal this year.

Mr. Townsend's idea is to give the girls a good grounding in every little detail that goes to make up hockey. He gives them puck passing up and down the rink till they feel they just haven't enough wind to do it any more, and then he tells them to keep it up for another couple of lengths. The he lines the girls up at various angles in front of the net, has them skate in hard, take a pass from him and shoot. The girls say that at first this is brutal punishment for their arms and shoulders, but they hope to get used to it in a few weeks. The girls line up at one end of the rink,

Ferguson was game right till the last, and put a fine fight, in spite of the fact that he was unable to inflict any damage on his opponent. McCullough laid aside his customary weaving style, and displayed a stinging left, as well as a good clean right to cause Ferguson plenty of trouble. There were no knockdowns. Both boys weighed 145 pounds.

The tournament, which ran off nine boxing bouts and three wrestling matches in two hours, was packed with the old paprika from start to finish.

In an exhibition match, Denny Hogan, king of the Varsity heavyweights, engaged Freshman Les Willox, and both boys got together to produce a fine scrap. The other fights were wide opened and close, no knockouts being produced by any of the sparring collegians. Neil German, Law, took part in two separate contests, edging out a verdict over Sander Cohen, Commerce, and a member of last year's intercollegiate team, in his first appearance, and then bowing to shifty Frank Cowle, Pharmacy, in the nightcap.

Bruce Cameron, Applied Science, was too hard a puncher for Clarence Johnson, Arts, and was the winner in one of the roughest clashes of the whole card. Albert Hansen carried on the victorious ways of the Engineers when he out-slugged Wilfred Young, Arts, while Lloyd McLaren's right hand was too potent for James Graham, Applied Science, who was game and aggressive even at the closing bell. Slim Bob Foster, another Engineer, came back strong in the third round of his meeting with Bob Driscoll, Arts and Law, and displayed a snoking left, to take a very close verdict in the fifth event on the program.

In an extra bout, two heavyweight beginners, and both Engineers, showed excellent promise, as big Micky Kyle outfought equally tall Pat White to get his first ring victory.

The wrestling was surprisingly good. All three bouts were fast and close, and produced some excellent ring craftsmanship. In the feature, an exhibition match, Coach Emil Van Velzen tangled with Club President Jack Wickett and with his advantage in weight had complete control of things at all times. Wickett showed up splendidly, and convinced the audience that he was acquainted with quite a few of the details of the game.

In the initial wrestling set-to, husky Leonard Pallisen, Arts, took two straight falls from Engineer minute time limit. The second event was so close after five minutes of Bernard Perry, inside of the five-grunting and growling that Referee Dodd had to give the boys two minutes overtime. Mel Taylor, Arts, threw Don McCormick, Arts and Law, after they had fought through one minute of the extra session, to gain the victory.

The officials were: Boxing referee, Sgt.-Major Barker; wrestling referee, Dr. Lee Dodd; judges, Col. Jamieson, Mr. Douglas Kerr; time-keepers, Prof. W. Matthews, Prof. E. Hewetson.

A complete summary of results follows:

- Boxing—**
1. Germain, Law, 126 lbs., decision over Sander Cohen, 126, Commerce.
 2. Cameron, 157, Applied Science, decision over Johnson, 155, Arts and Law.
 3. Hansen, 144, Applied Science, decision over Young, 147, Arts.
 4. McLaren, 160, Arts, decision over Graham, 155, Applied Science.
 5. Foster, 137, Applied Science, decision over Driscoll, 135, Arts and Law.
 6. McCullough, 145, Commerce, decision over Ferguson, 147, Medicine.
 7. Kyle, 180, Applied Science, decision over White, 175, Applied Science.
 8. Hogan, 190, Commerce, vs. Willox, 182, Medicine, exhibition, no decision.
 9. Cowle, 124, Pharmacy, decision over German, 126, Law.
- Wrestling—**
1. Pallisen, 155, Arts, 2 falls from Perry, 150, Applied Science.
 2. Taylor, 145, Arts, 1 fall from McCormick, 145, Arts and Law.
 3. Van Velzen vs. Wickett, exhibition bout.

and at the sound of the whistle they skate as hard as they can till the whistle blows again, then they try to stop immediately. As the whistle goes for the third time they are off again, and so on for five or six lengths of the rink. This is just torture for the leg muscles, but it has the effect of developing speed and steadiness. For good measure the girls skate four or five times around the rink at top speed.

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